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(54) **PYRAZOLOPYRIMIDINES SUBSTITUEES PAR PHENYLE**
(54) **PHENYL-SUBSTITUTED PYRAZOLOPYRIMIDINES**

(57)

The invention relates to novel phenyl-substituted pyrazolopyrimidines, to a method for the production thereof, and to their use for producing medicaments serving to improve perception, concentration, learning and/or memory.



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(54) Titre : PYRAZOLOPYRIMIDINES SUBSTITUEES PAR PHENYLE
(54) Title: PHENYL-SUBSTITUTED PYRAZOLOPYRIMIDINES

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The invention relates to novel phenyl-substituted pyrazolopyrimidines, to a method for the production thereof, and to their use for producing medicaments serving to improve perception, concentration, learning and/or memory.

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Phenyl-substituted pyrazolopyrimidines

A b s t r a c t

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Phenyl-substituted pyrazolopyrimidines

5 The invention relates to novel phenyl-substituted pyrazolopyrimidines, process for their preparation, and their use for producing medicaments for improving perception, concentration, learning and/or memory.

10 Cellular activation of adenylate cyclases and guanylate cyclases brings about the cyclization of respectively ATP and GTP to 5'-3' cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) and 5'-3' cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP). These cyclic nucleotides (cAMP and cGMP) are important second messengers and therefore play a central role in cellular signal transduction cascades. Each of them reactivates inter alia, but not exclusively, protein kinases. The protein kinase activated by cAMP is called protein kinase A (PKA), and the protein kinase activated by cGMP is called
15 protein kinase G (PKG). Activated PKA and PKG are able in turn to phosphorylate a number of cellular effector proteins (e.g. ion channels, G-protein-coupled receptors, structural proteins). It is possible in this way for the second messengers cAMP and cGMP to control a wide variety of physiological processes in a wide variety of organs. However, the cyclic nucleotides are also able to act directly on effector
20 molecules. Thus, it is known, for example, that cGMP is able to act directly on ion channels and thus is able to influence the cellular ion concentration (review in: Wei et al., *Prog. Neurobiol.*, 1998, 56: 37-64). The phosphodiesterases (PDE) are a control mechanism for controlling the activity of cAMP and cGMP and thus in turn these physiological processes. PDEs hydrolyze the cyclic monophosphates to the
25 inactive monophosphates AMP and GMP. At least 21 PDE genes have now been described (*Exp. Opin. Investig. Drugs* 2000, 9, 1354-3784). These 21 PDE genes can be divided on the basis of their sequence homology into 11 PDE families (for proposed nomenclature, see <http://depts.washington.edu/pde/Nomenclature.html>). Individual PDE genes within a family are differentiated by letters (e.g. PDE1A and
30 PDE1B). If different splice variants within a gene also occur, this is then indicated by an additional numbering after the letter (e.g. PDE1A1).

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Human PDE9A was cloned and sequenced in 1998. The amino acid identity with other PDEs does not exceed 34% (PDE8A) and is never less than 28% (PDE5A). With a Michaelis-Menten constant (K_m) of 170 nM, PDE9A has high affinity for cGMP. In addition, PDE9A is selective for cGMP (K_m for cAMP = 230 μ M).
5 PDE9A has no cGMP binding domain, suggesting allosteric enzyme regulation by cGMP. It was shown in a Western blot analysis that PDE9A is expressed in humans inter alia in testes, brain, small intestine, skeletal muscle, heart, lung, thymus and spleen. The highest expression was found in the brain, small intestine, heart and spleen (Fisher et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 1998, 273 (25): 15559-15564). The gene for
10 human PDE9A is located on chromosome 21q22.3 and comprises 21 exons. To date, 4 alternative splice variants of PDE9A have been identified (Guipponi et al., *Hum. Genet.*, 1998, 103: 386-392). Classical PDE inhibitors do not inhibit human PDE9A. Thus, IBMX, dipyridamole, SKF94120, rolipram and vinpocetine show no inhibition on the isolated enzyme in concentrations of up to 100 μ M. An IC_{50} of 35 μ M has
15 been demonstrated for zaprinast (Fisher et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 1998, 273 (25): 15559-15564).

Murine PDE9A was cloned and sequenced in 1998 by Soderling et al. (*J. Biol. Chem.*, 1998, 273 (19): 15553-15558). This has, like the human form, high affinity for cGMP with a K_m of 70 nM. Particularly high expression was found in the mouse
20 kidney, brain, lung and heart. Murine PDE9A is not inhibited by IBMX in concentrations below 200 μ M either; the IC_{50} for zaprinast is 29 μ M (Soderling et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 1998, 273 (19): 15553-15558). It has been found that PDE9A is strongly expressed in some regions of the rat brain. These include olfactory bulb, hippocampus, cortex, basal ganglia and basal forebrain (Andreeva et al., *J. Neurosci.*,
25 2001, 21 (22): 9068-9076). The hippocampus, cortex and basal forebrain in particular play an important role in learning and memory processes.

As already mentioned above, PDE9A is distinguished by having particularly high affinity for cGMP. PDE9A is therefore active even at low physiological concentrations, in contrast to PDE2A (K_m = 10 μ M; Martins et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*,
30 1982, 257: 1973-1979), PDE5A (K_m = 4 μ M; Francis et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 1980,

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255: 620-626), PDE6A ($K_m = 17 \mu M$; Gillespie and Beavo, *J. Biol. Chem.*, **1988**,
263 (17): 8133-8141) and PDE11A ($K_m = 0.52 \mu M$; Fawcett et al., *Proc. Nat. Acad.*
Sci., **2000**, 97 (7): 3702-3707). In contrast to PDE2A (Murashima et al., *Bio-*
chemistry, **1990**, 29: 5285-5292), the catalytic activity of PDE9A is not increased by
5 cGMP because it has no GAF domain (cGMP-binding domain via which the PDE
activity is allosterically increased) (Beavo et al., *Current Opinion in Cell Biology*,
2000, 12: 174-179). PDE9A inhibitors may therefore lead to an increase in the
baseline cGMP concentration. This increase in the baseline cGMP concentration
surprisingly led to an improvement in learning and memory in the social recognition
10 test.

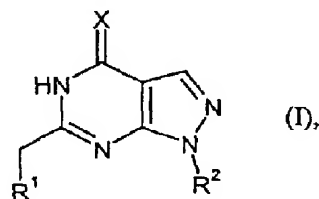
WO 98/40384 discloses pyrazolopyrimidines which are PDE1, 2 and 5 inhibitors and
can be employed for the treatment of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular disorders
and disorders of the urogenital system.

CH 396 924, CH 396 925, CH 396 926, CH 396 927, DE 1 147 234, DE 1 149 013,
15 GB 937,726 describe pyrazolopyrimidines which have a coronary-dilating effect and
which can be employed for the treatment of disturbances of myocardial blood flow.

US 3,732,225 describes pyrazolopyrimidines which have an antiinflammatory and
blood glucose-lowering effect.

DE 2 408 906 describes styrenepyrazolopyrimidines which can be employed as anti-
20 microbial and antiinflammatory agents for the treatment of, for example, edema.

The present invention relates to compounds of the formula



in which

- 4 -

R^1 is phenyl which is substituted by 1 to 5 substituents independently of one another selected from the group of halogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, cyano, hydroxy, nitro and C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy,

R^2 is pentan-3-yl, C_4 - C_6 -cycloalkyl,

5 X is oxygen or sulfur,

and the salts, solvates and/or solvates of the salts thereof.

Compounds of the invention are the compounds of the formula (I) and the salts, solvates and solvates of the salts thereof; the compounds which are encompassed by formula (I) and have the formulae mentioned hereinafter and the salts, solvates and
10 solvates of the salts thereof, and the compounds which are encompassed by formula (I) and are mentioned hereinafter as exemplary embodiments and the salts, solvates and solvates of the salts thereof, where the compounds which are encompassed by formula (I) and are mentioned hereinafter are not already salts, solvates and solvates of the salts.

15 The compounds of the invention may, depending on their structure, exist in stereoisomeric forms (enantiomers, diastereomers). The invention therefore relates to the enantiomers or diastereomers and respective mixtures thereof. The stereoisomerically pure constituents can be isolated in a known manner from such mixtures of enantiomers and/or diastereomers.

20 Salts which are preferred for the purposes of the invention are physiologically acceptable salts of the compounds of the invention.

Physiologically acceptable salts of the compounds (I) include acid addition salts of mineral acids, carboxylic acids and sulfonic acids, e.g. salts of hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, methanesulfonic acid,
25 ethanesulfonic acid, toluenesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, naphthalenedisulfonic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, lactic acid, tartaric acid, malic acid, citric acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid and benzoic acid.

Physiologically acceptable salts of the compounds (I) also include salts of conventional bases such as, by way of example and preferably, alkali metal salts (e.g. sodium and potassium salts), alkaline earth metal salts (e.g. calcium and magnesium salts) and ammonium salts derived from ammonia or organic amines having 1 to 16 C atoms, such as, by way of example and preferably, ethylamine, diethylamine, triethylamine, ethyldiisopropylamine, monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, dicyclohexylamine, dimethylaminoethanol, procaine, dibenzylamine, N-methylmorpholine, dehydroabietylamine, arginine, lysine, ethylenediamine and methylpiperidine.

10 Solvates refers for the purposes of the invention to those forms of the compounds which form, in the solid or liquid state, a complex by coordination with solvent molecules. Hydrates are a specific form of solvates in which the coordination takes place with water.

In addition, the present invention also encompasses prodrugs of the compounds of the invention. The term "prodrugs" encompasses compounds which themselves may be biologically active or inactive but are converted (for example by metabolism or hydrolysis) into compounds of the invention during their residence time in the body.

For the purposes of the present invention, the substituents have the following meaning, unless specified otherwise:

20 C₁-C₆-Alkoxy is a straight-chain or branched alkoxy radical having 1 to 6, preferably 1 to 4, particularly preferably having 1 to 3 carbon atoms. Preferred examples are methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, tert-butoxy, n-pentoxy and n-hexoxy.

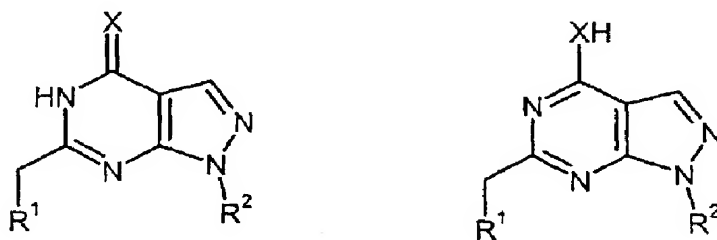
C₁-C₆-Alkyl is a straight-chain or branched alkyl radical having 1 to 6, preferably 1 to 4, particularly preferably 1 to 3, carbon atoms. Preferred examples are methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl and n-hexyl.

C₄-C₆- and C₅-C₆-Cycloalkyl are saturated or partially unsaturated cycloalkyl radicals having 4 to 6, preferably 5 to 6, carbon atoms. Preferred examples are cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl.

Halogen is for fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine. Fluorine, chlorine, bromine are preferred, and fluorine and chlorine are particularly preferred.

When radicals in the compounds of the invention are optionally substituted, unless otherwise specified substitution by up to three identical or different substituents is preferred.

The compounds of the invention may also be in the form of tautomers as shown by way of example below:



A further embodiment of the invention relates to compounds of the formula (I), in which

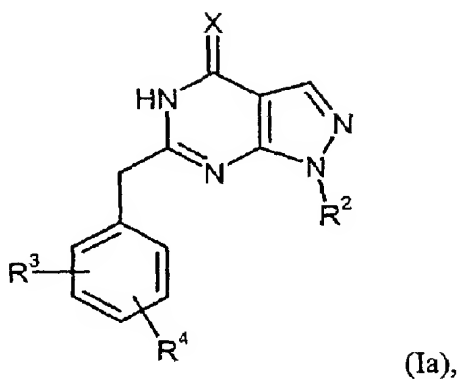
R¹ is phenyl which is substituted by 1 to 3 substituents independently of one another selected from the group of fluorine, chlorine, bromine, C₁-C₄-alkyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, cyano, hydroxy, nitro and C₁-C₄-alkoxy,

R² is pentan-3-yl, C₅-C₆-cycloalkyl,

X is oxygen or sulfur,

and the salts, solvates and/or solvates of the salts thereof.

A further embodiment of the invention relates to compounds of the formula



5 in which

R^3 is hydrogen or chlorine,

10 R^4 is fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl, trifluoromethyl,

R^2 is pentan-3-yl, cyclopentyl,

X is oxygen or sulfur,

15 and the salts, solvates and or solvates of the salts thereof.

A further embodiment of the invention relates to compounds of the formulae (I) and (Ia),

20 in which

R^3 is hydrogen or chlorine,

25 R^4 is fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl, trifluoromethyl,

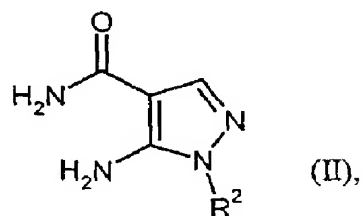
R^2 is pentan-3-yl, cyclopentyl,

X is oxygen,

5 and the salts, solvates and/or solvates of the salts thereof.

A process for preparing the compounds of the invention has additionally been found, characterized in that either

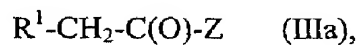
10 [A] compounds of the formula



in which

15 R^2 has the meanings indicated above,

are converted by reaction with a compound of the formula



20

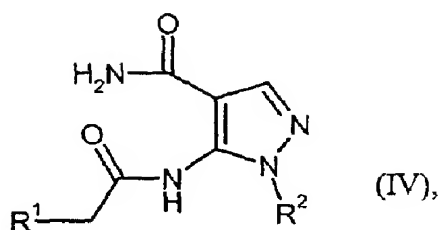
in which

R^1 has the meanings indicated above,

25 and

Z is chlorine or bromine,

in an inert solvent and in the presence of a base initially into compounds of the formula

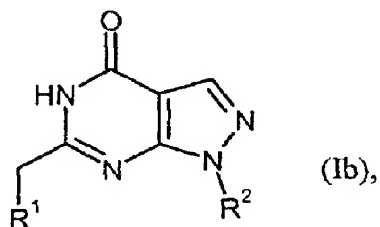


in which

R^1 and R^2 have the meanings indicated above,

10

then cyclized in an inert solvent in the presence of a base to compounds of the formula



in which

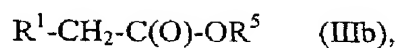
R^1 and R^2 have the meanings indicated above,

20

or

[B] compounds of the formula (II) are reacted with direct cyclization to (Ib) with a compound of the formula

- 10 -



in which

5

R^1 has the meanings indicated above,

and

10

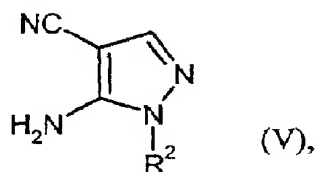
R^5 is methyl or ethyl,

in an inert solvent and in the presence of a base,

or

15

[C] compounds of the formula



in which

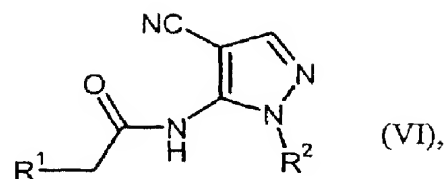
20

R^2 has the meanings indicated above,

are converted initially by reaction with a compound of the formula (IIIa) in an inert solvent and in the presence of a base into compounds of the formula

25

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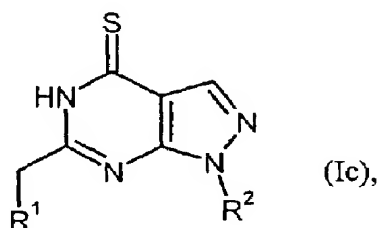


in which

5 R¹ and R² have the meanings indicated above,

and the latter are cyclized in a second step in an inert solvent and in the presence of a base and of an oxidizing agent to (Ib),

10 and the compounds of the formula (Ib) are then converted where appropriate by reaction with a sulfurizing agent such as, for example, diphosphorus pentasulfide into the thiono derivatives of the formula



15

in which

R¹ and R² have the meanings indicated above,

20 and the resulting compounds of the formula (I) are reacted where appropriate with the appropriate (i) solvents and/or (ii) bases or acids to give the solvates, salts and/or solvates of the salts thereof.

Suitable for the first step of process [A] and of process [C] are inert organic solvents which are not changed under the reaction conditions. These preferably include ethers such as, for example, diethyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran or glycol dimethyl ether, or toluene or pyridine. It is likewise possible to employ mixtures of the solvents mentioned. Tetrahydrofuran, toluene or pyridine are particularly preferred.

Suitable bases are in general alkali metal hydrides such as, for example, sodium hydride, or cyclic amines such as, for example, piperidine, pyridine, dimethylamino-pyridine (DMAP), or C₁-C₄-alkylamines such as, for example, triethylamine. Sodium hydride, pyridine and/or dimethylaminopyridine are preferred.

The base is generally employed in an amount of from 1 mol to 4 mol, preferably from 1.2 mol to 3 mol, in each case based on 1 mol of the compounds of the formula (II) or (V).

In a variant, the reaction is carried out in pyridine, to which a catalytic amount of DMAP is added. It is also possible where appropriate to add toluene.

The reaction temperature can generally be varied within a relatively wide range. It is generally in a range from -20°C to +200°C, preferably from 0°C to +100°C.

Solvents suitable for the cyclization in the second step of processes [A] and [C] are the usual organic solvents. These preferably include alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, n-butanol or tert-butanol, or ethers such as tetrahydrofuran or dioxane, or dimethylformamide or dimethyl sulfoxide. Alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol or tert-butanol are particularly preferably used. It is likewise possible to employ mixtures of the solvents mentioned.

Bases suitable for the cyclization in the second step of processes [A] and [C] are the usual inorganic bases. These preferably include alkali metal hydroxides or alkaline earth metal hydroxides such as, for example, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide

or barium hydroxide, or alkali metal carbonates such as sodium or potassium carbonate or sodium bicarbonate, or alkali metal alcoholates such as sodium methanolate, sodium ethanolate, potassium methanolate, potassium ethanolate or potassium tert-butanolate. Potassium carbonate, sodium hydroxide and potassium tert-butanolate are particularly preferred.

The base for carrying out the cyclization is generally employed in an amount of from 2 mol to 6 mol, preferably from 3 mol to 5 mol, in each case based on 1 mol of the compounds of the formula (IV) or (VI).

Oxidizing agents suitable for the cyclization in the second step of process [C] are, for example, hydrogen peroxide or sodium borate. Hydrogen peroxide is preferred.

The cyclization in processes [A], [B] and [C] is generally carried out in a temperature range from 0°C to +160°C, preferably at the boiling point of the particular solvent.

The cyclization is generally carried out under atmosphere pressure. It is, however, also possible to carry out the process under elevated pressure or reduced pressure (e.g. in a range from 0.5 to 5 bar).

Solvents suitable for process [B] are the alcohols listed above for the second step of processes [A] and [C], with preference for ethanol.

Bases suitable for process [B] are alkali metal hydrides such as, for example, sodium or potassium hydride, or alkali metal alcoholates such as, for example, sodium methanolate, ethanolate, isopropoxide or potassium tert-butoxide. Sodium hydride is preferred.

The base is employed in an amount of from 2 mol to 8 mol, preferably from 3 mol to 6 mol, in each case based on 1 mol of the compounds of the formula (II).

The compounds of the formula (II) are known or can be prepared for example by firstly condensing ethoxymethylenemalononitrile with hydrazine derivatives of the formula



in which

R^2 has the meanings indicated above,

10

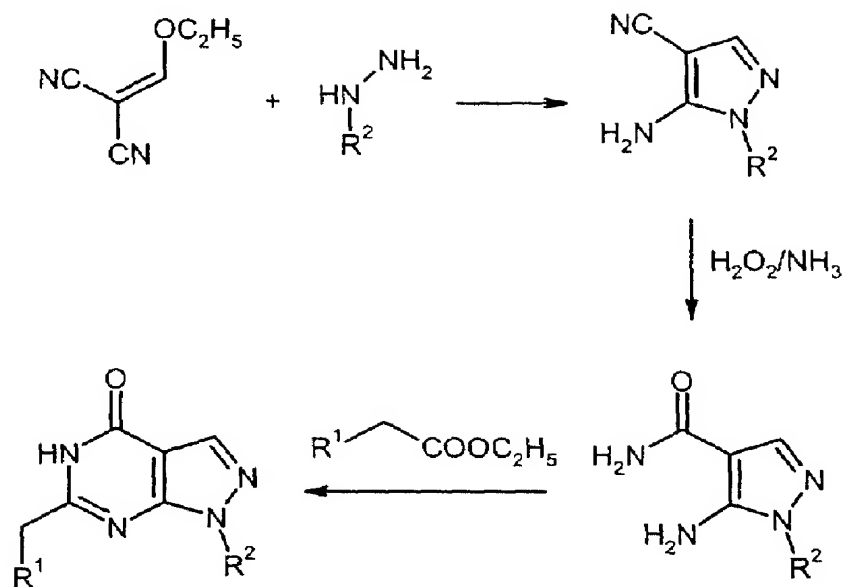
in an inert solvent to give the pyrazolenitriles of the formula (V), and then reacting the latter with one of the oxidizing agents listed above, preferably hydrogen peroxide, in the presence of ammonia [cf. for example, A. Miyashita et al., Heterocycles 1990, 31, 1309ff].

15

The compounds of the formulae (IIIa), (IIIb) and (VII) are commercially available, known from the literature or can be prepared in analogy to processes known from the literature.

20

The process of the invention can be illustrated by way of example by the following formula scheme:

Scheme

- 5 Further processes for preparing pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-ones are known and can likewise be employed to synthesize the compounds of the invention (see, for example: P. Schmidt et al., *Helvetica Chimica Acta* **1962**, 189, 1620ff.).

10 The compounds of the invention show a valuable range of pharmacological and pharmacokinetic effects which could not have been predicted.

They are therefore suitable for use as medicaments for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases in humans and animals.

- 15 For the purposes of the present invention, the term "treatment" includes prophylaxis.

It has surprisingly been found that selective PDE9A inhibitors are suitable for producing medicaments for improving perception, concentration, learning or memory.

The compounds of the invention can, by reason of their pharmacological and pharmacokinetic properties, be employed alone or in combination with other medicaments for improving perception, concentration, learning and/or memory.

5 A PDE9A inhibitor for the purposes of the invention is a compound which inhibits human PDE9A under the conditions indicated below with an IC_{50} of less than 10 μM , preferably less than 1 μM .

10 A selective PDE9A inhibitor for the purposes of the invention is a compound which inhibits human PDE9A under the conditions indicated below more strongly than human PDE1C, PDE2A, PDE3B, PDE4B, PDE5A, PDE7B, PDE8A, PDE10A and PDE11. A preferred IC_{50} (PDE9A)/ IC_{50} (PDE1C, PDE2A, PDE3B, PDE4B, PDE5A, PDE7B and PDE10A) ratio is less than 0.2.

15 The selective PDE9A inhibitors are particularly suitable for improving perception, concentration, learning or memory after cognitive impairments like those occurring in particular in situations/diseases/syndromes such as mild cognitive impairment, age-associated learning and memory impairments, age-associated memory losses, vascular dementia, craniocerebral trauma, stroke, dementia occurring after strokes (post stroke dementia), post-traumatic dementia, general concentration impairments, concentration impairments in children with learning and memory problems, Alzheimer's disease, Lewy body dementia, dementia with degeneration of the frontal
20 lobes, including Pick's syndrome, Parkinson's disease, progressive nuclear palsy, dementia with corticobasal degeneration, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Huntington's disease, multiple sclerosis, thalamic degeneration, Creutzfeld-Jacob dementia, HIV dementia, schizophrenia with dementia or Korsakoff's psychosis.

25 The *in vitro* effect of the compounds of the invention can be shown with the following biological assays:

PDE inhibition

Recombinant PDE1C (GenBank/EMBL Accession Number: NM_005020, Loughney et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* **1996** 271, 796-806), PDE2A (GenBank/EMBL Accession Number: NM_002599, Rosman et al. *Gene* **1997** 191, 89-95), PDE3B (GenBank/EMBL Accession Number: NM_000922, Miki et al. *Genomics* **1996**, 36, 476-485), PDE4B (GenBank/EMBL Accession Number: NM_002600, Obernolte et al. *Gene*. **1993**, 129, 239-247), PDE5A (GenBank/EMBL Accession Number: NM_001083, Loughney et al. *Gene* **1998**, 216, 139-147), PDE7B (GenBank/EMBL Accession Number: NM_018945, Hetman et al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **2000**, 97, 472-476), PDE8A (GenBank/EMBL Accession Number: AF_056490, Fisher et al. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **1998** 246, 570-577), PDE9A (Fisher et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 1998, 273 (25): 15559-15564), PDE10A (GenBank/EMBL Accession Number: NM_06661, Fujishige et al. *J Biol Chem.* **1999**, 274, 18438-45), PDE11A (GenBank/EMBL Accession Number: NM_016953, Fawcett et al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **2000**, 97, 3702-3707) were expressed in Sf9 cells with the aid of the pFASTBAC baculovirus expression system (GibcoBRL).

The test substances are dissolved in 100% DMSO and serially diluted to determine their *in vitro* effect on PDE 9A. Typically, serial dilutions from 200 μ M to 1.6 μ M are prepared (resulting final concentrations in the assay: 4 μ M to 0.032 μ M). 2 μ L portions of the diluted substance solutions are introduced into the wells of microtiter plates (Isoplate; Wallac Inc., Atlanta, GA). Then 50 μ L of a dilution of the PDE9A preparation described above are added. The dilution of the PDE9A preparation is chosen so that less than 70% of the substrate is converted during the subsequent incubation (typical dilution: 1:10000; dilution buffer: 50 mM Tris/HCl pH 7.5, 8.3 mM MgCl₂, 1.7 mM EDTA, 0.2% BSA). The substrate, [8-³H] guanosine 3',5'-cyclic phosphate (1 μ Ci/ μ L; Amersham Pharmacia Biotech., Piscataway, NJ) is diluted 1:2000 with assay buffer (50 mM Tris/HCl pH 7.5, 8.3 mM MgCl₂, 1.7 mM EDTA) to a concentration of 0.0005 μ Ci/ μ L. The enzyme reaction is finally started by adding 50 μ L (0.025 μ Ci) of the diluted substrate. The assay mixtures are incubated at room temperature for 60 min and the reaction is stopped by adding 25 μ l

of a PDE9A inhibitor (e.g. the inhibitor from preparation example 1, final concentration 10 μ M) dissolved in assay buffer. Immediately thereafter, 25 μ L of a suspension containing 18 mg/mL Yttrium Scintillation Proximity Beads (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech., Piscataway, NJ) are added. The microtiter plates are sealed with a film and left to stand at room temperature for 60 min. The plates are then measured for 30 s per well in a Microbeta scintillation counter (Wallac Inc., Atlanta, GA). IC₅₀ values are determined from the graphical plot of the substance concentration versus the percentage inhibition.

The *in vitro* effect of test substances on recombinant PDE3B, PDE4B, PDE7B, PDE8A, PDE10A and PDE11A is determined in accordance with the assay protocol described above for PDE 9A with the following adaptations: [5',8-³H] adenosine 3',5'-cyclic phosphate (1 μ Ci/ μ L; Amersham Pharmacia Biotech., Piscataway, NJ) is used as substrate. Addition of an inhibitor solution to stop the reaction is unnecessary. Instead, the incubation of substrate and PDE is followed immediately by addition of the yttrium scintillation proximity beads as described above and thus the reaction is stopped. To determine a corresponding effect on recombinant PDE1C, PDE2A and PDE5A, the protocol is additionally adapted as follows: with PDE1C, additionally 10⁻⁷ M calmodulin and 3 mM CaCl₂ are added to the reaction mixture. PDE2A is stimulated in the assay by adding 1 μ M cGMP and is assayed with a BSA concentration of 0.01%. The substrate employed for PDE1C and PDE2A is [5',8-³H] adenosine 3',5'-cyclic phosphate (1 μ Ci/ μ L; Amersham Pharmacia Biotech., Piscataway, NJ), and for PDE5A is [8-³H] guanosine 3',5'-cyclic phosphate (1 μ Ci/ μ L; Amersham Pharmacia Biotech., Piscataway, NJ).

The PDE9A-inhibiting effect of the compounds of the invention can be shown by means of the following examples:

Table 1:

Example	IC ₅₀ [nM]
1	20
2	30
4	30
10	64
13	30

Increasing the intracellular neuronal cGMP concentration in cell cultures

PDE9A inhibitors increase the intracellular neuronal cGMP in cultivated primary cortical neurons.

Rat embryos (embryonic day E17-E19) were decapitated, and the heads were transferred into dissection dishes filled with dissection medium (DMEM, penicillin/streptomycin; both from Gibco). The scalp and roof of the skull were removed, and the exposed brains were transferred into another Petri dish with dissection medium. Using a binocular microscope and two forceps, the cerebrum (cortex) was isolated and cooled to 4°C using ice. This dissection and the isolation of the cortical neurons were then carried out in accordance with a standard protocol using the papain kit (Worthington Biochemical Corporation, Lakewood, New Jersey 08701, USA) (Huettnner et al. *J. Neurosci.* 1986, 6, 3044-3060). The mechanically isolated cortical neurons were cultivated at 150 000 cells/well in 200 µl Neurobasal medium/well (Neurobasal; B27 Supplement; 2 mM L-glutamine; in the presence of penicillin/streptomycin; all agents from Gibco) in 96-well plates (pretreated with poly-D-lysine 100 µg/ml for 30 min) under standard conditions (37°C, 5% CO₂) for 7 days. After 7 days, the medium was removed and the cells were washed with HBSS buffer (Hank's balanced salt solution, Gibco/BRL). Then 100 µl of the compound of the invention, dissolved in HBSS buffer (previously dissolved in 100% DMSO: 10 mM), are put on the cells. A further 100 µl of HBSS buffer are then added, so that

the final concentration of the compounds of the invention is for example in a range from 20 nM to 10 μ M, and incubated at 37°C for 20 min. The assay buffer is then completely removed. The cells are then lysed in 200 μ l of lysis buffer (cGMP Kit code RPN 226; from Amersham Pharmacia Biotech.) and the cGMP concentration is measured as stated by the manufacturer. All measurements are carried out in triplicates. The statistical analysis takes place using Prism Software version 2.0 (GraphPad Software Inc., San Diego, CA USA).

Incubation of the primary neurons with the compounds of the invention led to an increase in the cGMP content.

10 Long-term potentiation

Long-term potentiation is regarded as a cellular correlate of learning and memory processes. The following method can be used to determine whether PDE9 inhibition has an influence on long-term potentiation:

15 Rat hippocampi are placed at an angle of about 70 degrees to the cutting blade (chopper). 400 μ m-thick slices of the hippocampus are prepared. The slices are removed from the blade using a very soft, thoroughly wetted brush (marten hair) and transferred into a glass vessel with cold nutrient solution (124 mM NaCl, 4.9 mM KCl, 1.3 mM $\text{MgSO}_4 \times 7 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$, 2.5 mM CaCl_2 anhydrous, 1.2 mM KH_2PO_4 , 25.6 mM NaHCO_3 , 10 mM glucose, pH 7.4) gassed with 95% O_2 /5% CO_2 . During the measurement, the slices are kept in a temperature-controlled chamber under a 1-3 mm-high liquid level. The flow rate is 2.5 ml/min. The preliminary gassing takes place under a slightly elevated pressure (about 1 atm) and through a microneedle in the prechamber. The slice chamber is connected to the prechamber in such a way that a minicirculation can be maintained. The minicirculation is driven by the 95% O_2 /5% CO_2 flowing out through the microneedle. The freshly prepared hippocampus slices are adapted in the slice chamber at 33°C for at least 1 hour.

The stimulus level is chosen so that the focal excitatory postsynaptic potentials (fEPSP) are 30% of the maximum excitatory postsynaptic potential (EPSP). A

monopolar stimulation electrode consisting of lacquered stainless steel, and a constant-current biphasic stimulus generator (AM Systems 2100) are used for local stimulation of the Schaffer collaterals (voltage: 1-5 V, pulse width of one polarity 0.1 ms, total pulse 0.2 ms). Glass electrodes (borosilicate glass with filament, 1-5 MOhm, diameter: 1.5 mm, tip diameter: 3-20 μ m), filled with normal nutrient solution, are used to record the excitatory postsynaptic potentials (fEPSP) from the stratum radiatum. The field potentials are measured versus a chlorinated silver reference electrode located at the edge of the slice chamber using a DC voltage amplifier. The field potentials are filtered through a low-pass filter (5 kHz). The slope of the fEPSPs (fEPSP slope) is determined for the statistical analysis of the experiments. The recording, analysis and control of the experiment takes place with the aid of a software program (PWIN) which was developed in the Department of Neurophysiology. The formation of the average fEPSP slopes at the respective time points and construction of the diagrams takes place with the aid of the EXCEL software, with automatic data recording by an appropriate macro.

Superfusion of the hippocampus slices with a 10 μ M solution of the compounds of the invention leads to a significant increase in the LTP.

Social recognition test

The social recognition test is a learning and memory test. It measures the ability of rats to distinguish between known and unknown members of the same species. This test is therefore suitable for examining the learning- or memory-improving effect of the compounds of the invention.

Adult rats housed in groups are placed singly in test cages 30 min before the start of the test. Four min before the start of the test, the test animal is put in an observation box. After this adaptation time, a juvenile animal is put in with the test animal and the absolute time for which the adult animal inspects the young one is measured for 2 min (trial 1). All behaviors clearly directed at the young animal are measured, i.e. anogenital inspection, pursuit and grooming, during which the old animal was no further than 1 cm from the young animal. The juvenile is then removed, and the adult

is treated with a compound of the invention or vehicle and subsequently returned to its own cage. The test is repeated after a retention time of 24 hours (trial 2). A diminished social interaction time compared with trial 1 indicates that the adult rat remembers the young animal.

5 The adult animals receive intraperitoneal injections directly following trial 1 either with vehicle (10% ethanol, 20% Solutol, 70% physiological saline) or 0.1 mg/kg, 0.3 mg/kg, 1.0 mg/kg or 3.0 mg/kg compound of the invention dissolved in 10% ethanol, 20% Solutol, 70% physiological saline. Vehicle-treated rats show no reduction in the social interaction time in trial 2 compared with trial 1. They have
10 consequently forgotten that they have already had contact with the young animal. Surprisingly, the social interaction time in the second run after treatment with the compounds of the invention is significantly reduced compared with those treated with vehicle. This means that the substance-treated rats have remembered the juvenile animal and thus the compounds of the invention display an improving effect
15 on learning and memory.

The present invention further relates to a method for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of disorders, in particular of the aforementioned disorders, using an effective amount of the compounds of the invention.

20 The present invention further relates to medicaments comprising at least one compound of the invention and one or more other active ingredients, in particular for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of the aforementioned disorders.

The compounds of the invention may have systemic and/or local effects. They can for
25 this purpose be administered in a suitable way, such as, for example, by the oral, parenteral, pulmonary, nasal, sublingual, lingual, buccal, rectal, dermal, transdermal, conjunctival or otic route or as implant or stent.

The compounds of the invention can be administered in suitable administration forms
30 for these administration routes.

Administration forms suitable for oral administration are those which function according to the state of the art and deliver the compounds of the invention in a rapid and/or modified way, and which contain the compounds of the invention in
5 crystalline and/or amorphized and/or dissolved form, such as, for example, tablets (uncoated or coated tablets, for example with coatings which are resistant to gastric juice or dissolve slowly or are insoluble and which control the release of the compound of the invention), tablets which rapidly disintegrate in the mouth, or films/wafers, films/lyophilisates, capsules (for example hard or soft gelatin capsules),
10 sugar-coated tablets, granules, pellets, powders, emulsions, suspensions, aerosols or solutions.

Parenteral administration can take place with avoidance of an absorption step (e.g. intravenous, intraarterial, intracardiac, intraspinal or intralumbar) or with inclusion of
15 an absorption (e.g. intramuscular, subcutaneous, intracutaneous, percutaneous or intraperitoneal). Administration forms suitable for parenteral administration are, inter alia, injection and infusion preparations in the form of solutions, suspensions, emulsions, lyophilisates or sterile powders.

20 Examples suitable for other administration routes are medicinal forms for inhalation (inter alia powder inhalators, nebulizers), nasal drops, solutions, sprays; tablets for lingual, sublingual or buccal administration, films/wafers or capsules, suppositories, preparations for the ears or eyes, vaginal capsules, aqueous suspensions (lotions, shaking mixtures), lipophilic suspensions, ointments, creams, transdermal therapeutic
25 systems (such as, for example, patches), milk, pastes, foams, dusting powders, implants or stents.

The compounds of the invention can be converted into the stated administration forms. This can take place in a manner known per se by mixing with inert, non-toxic, pharmaceutically suitable excipients. These excipients include, inter alia, carriers (for
30 example microcrystalline cellulose, lactose, mannitol), solvents (e.g. liquid

polyethylene glycols), emulsifiers and dispersants or wetting agents (for example sodium dodecyl sulfate, polyoxysorbitan oleate), binders (for example polyvinylpyrrolidone), synthetic and natural polymers (for example albumin), stabilizers (e.g. antioxidants such as, for example, ascorbic acid), colors (e.g. inorganic pigments such as, for example, iron oxides) and masking tastes and/or odors.

The present invention further relates to medicaments which comprise at least one compound of the invention, normally together with one or more inert, non-toxic, pharmaceutically suitable excipients, and to the use thereof for the aforementioned purposes.

It has generally proved advantageous on parenteral administration to administer amounts of about 0.001 to 10 mg/kg of body weight per day to achieve effective results. The amount per day on oral administration is about 0.005 to 3 mg/kg of body weight.

It may nevertheless be necessary to deviate from the stated amounts, in particular as a function of body weight, administration route, individual behavior towards the active ingredient, type of preparation and time or interval over which administration takes place. Thus, it may in some cases be sufficient to make do with less than the aforementioned minimum amount, whereas in other cases the stated upper limit must be exceeded. Where larger amounts are administered, it may be advisable to divide them into a plurality of single doses over the day.

The percentage data in the following tests and examples are, unless indicated otherwise, percentages by weight; parts are parts by weight. Solvent ratios, dilution ratios and concentration data for liquid/liquid solutions are in each case based on volume.

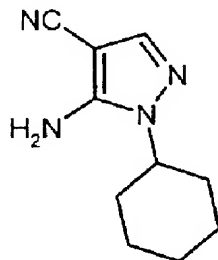
Abbreviations used:

DCI	direct chemical ionization (in MS)
DCM	dichloromethane
DMSO	dimethyl sulfoxide
equiv.	equivalent(s)
ESI	electrospray ionization (in MS)
HPLC	high pressure, high performance liquid chromatography
m.p.	melting point
MS	mass spectroscopy
NMR	nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy
TRIS	2-amino-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol

Starting compounds:**Example 1A**

5-Amino-1-cyclohexyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carbonitrile

5



Firstly ethoxymethylenemalononitrile (2.43 g, 19.9 mmol) and then 8 ml of triethylamine are added to a solution of cyclohexylhydrazine hydrochloride (3 g, 19.9 mmol) in 36 ml of ethanol at room temperature. The mixture is refluxed for 20 min and then cooled. The solvent is stripped off in a rotary evaporator, and the residue is taken up in DCM, washed with aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product is chromatographed on silica gel (mobile phase: dichloromethane/methanol 0-10%).

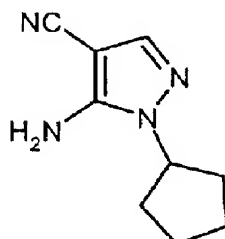
Yield: 1.95 g (51% of theory)

MS (DCI): $m/z = 191$ ($M+H$)⁺

¹H NMR (200 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 7.5$ (s, 1H), 6.5 (s, 2H), 4.0 (m, 1H), 1.95-1.05 (m, 10H) ppm.

Example 2A

5-Amino-1-cyclopentyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carbonitrile



5

Preparation takes place in analogy to the method for Example 1A.

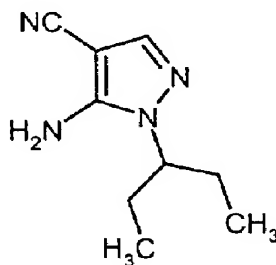
MS (ESI): $m/z = 177$ ($M+H$)⁺

¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.5$ (s, 1H), 4.45 (br. s, 2H), 4.35 (m, 1H), 2.2-1.55 (m, 6H) ppm.

10

Example 3A

5-Amino-1-(1-ethylpropyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carbonitrile



15

Preparation takes place in analogy to the method for Example 1A.

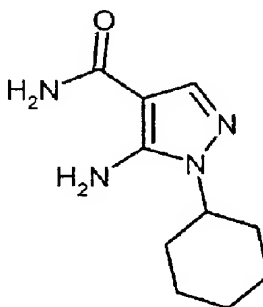
MS (ESI): $m/z = 179$ ($M+H$)⁺

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 7.55$ (s, 1H), 6.45 (s, 2H), 4.0 (m, 1H), 1.8-1.55 (m, 4H), 0.65 (t, 6H) ppm.

20

Example 4A

5-Amino-1-cyclohexyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide



5

18 ml of 30% strength hydrogen peroxide solution are added to a solution of 5-amino-1-cyclohexyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carbonitrile (1.86 g, 9.81 mmol) in a mixture of 73 ml of ethanol and 90 ml of concentrated aqueous ammonia solution at room temperature, and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The nonaqueous solvents are then stripped off in a rotary evaporator. The product precipitates as solid from the remaining mixture and is filtered off with suction, washed with a little water and dried under high vacuum.

10

Yield: 1.77 g (86% of theory)

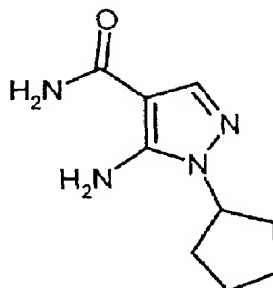
MS (DCI): $m/z = 209$ ($M+H$)⁺

15

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 7.6$ (s, 1H), 7.3-6.4 (broad, 2H), 6.1 (s, 2H), 3.95 (m, 1H), 1.95-1.05 (m, 10H) ppm.

Example 5A

5-Amino-1-cyclopentyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide



5

Preparation takes place in analogy to the method for Example 4A.

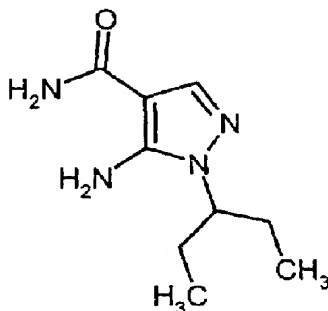
MS (ESI): $m/z = 195$ ($M+H$)⁺

¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.5$ (s, 1H), 5.6-4.8 (broad, 4H), 4.35 (m, 1H), 2.2-1.55 (m, 8H) ppm.

10

Example 6A

5-Amino-1-(1-ethylpropyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide



15

Preparation takes place in analogy to the method for Example 4A.

MS (ESI): $m/z = 197$ ($M+H$)⁺

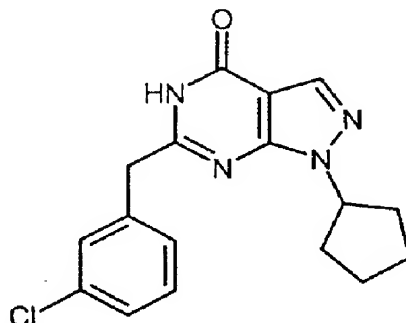
¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 7.65$ (s, 1H), 6.9 (br. s, 2H), 6.1 (s, 2H), 3.9 (m, 1H), 1.85-1.6 (m, 4H), 0.7 (t, 6H) ppm.

20

Exemplary embodiments:**Example 1**

6-(3-Chlorobenzyl)-1-cyclopentyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one

5



Under argon, 180 mg (0.91 mmol) of 5-amino-1-cyclopentyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide and 575 mg (2.72 mmol; 3 equiv.) of ethyl (3-chlorophenyl)acetate are introduced into 3.5 ml of absolute ethanol. At 0°C, 127 mg of sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil; 3.18 mmol; 3.5 equiv.) are slowly added in a countercurrent of argon. The resulting mixture is slowly warmed and stirred under reflux for 18 h. The mixture is worked up by adding 50 ml of water and extracted several times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases are dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product is purified by preparative HPLC.

Yield: 244 mg (81% of theory)

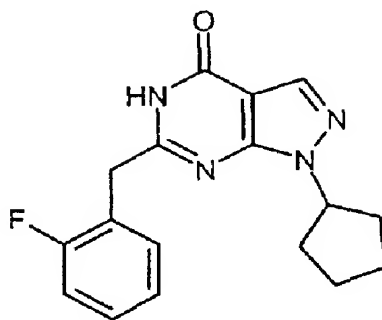
MS (ESI): $m/z = 329$ ($M+H$)⁺

m.p.: 159°C

¹H NMR (200 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 12.3$ (s, 1H), 8.0 (s, 1H), 7.5-7.2 (m, 4H), 5.05 (m, 1H), 3.95 (s, 2H), 2.2-1.5 (m, 8H) ppm.

Example 2

6-(2-Fluorobenzyl)-1-cyclopentyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one



5

The product is obtained in analogy to Example 1 starting from 100 mg (0.5 mmol) of 5-amino-1-cyclopentyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide and 260 mg (1.51 mmol) of methyl (2-fluorophenyl)acetate.

Yield: 100 mg (63% of theory)

10 MS (DCI): $m/z = 313 (M+H)^+$

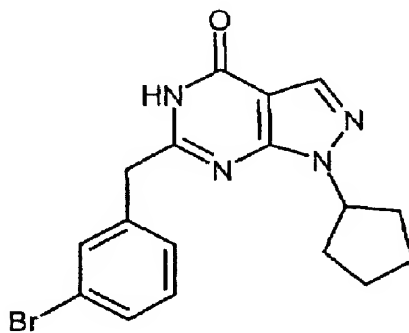
m.p.: 180°C

^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): $\delta = 12.25$ (s, 1H), 8.0 (s, 1H), 7.4-7.3 (m, 2H), 7.2-7.1 (m, 2H), 4.95 (m, 1H), 4.05 (s, 2H), 2.05-1.55 (m, 8H) ppm.

15

Example 3

6-(3-Bromobenzyl)-1-cyclopentyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one



- 32 -

The product is obtained in analogy to Example 1 starting from 80 mg (0.4 mmol) of 5-amino-1-cyclopentyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide and 277 mg (1.21 mmol) of methyl (3-bromophenyl)acetate.

Yield: 93 mg (62% of theory)

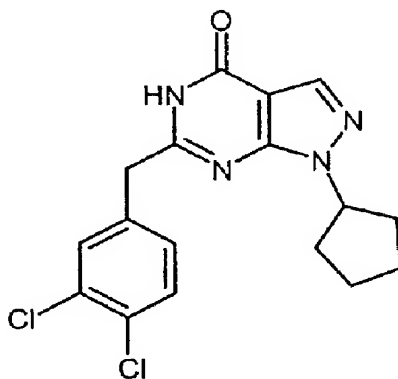
5 MS (ESI): $m/z = 373$ (M+H)⁺

m.p.: 159°C

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 12.2$ (s, 1H), 8.0 (s, 1H), 7.6 (s, 1H), 7.5-7.35 (m, 3H), 5.05 (m, 1H), 4.0 (s, 2H), 2.1-1.6 (m, 8H) ppm.

10 **Example 4**

6-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-1-cyclopentyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one



15

The product is obtained in analogy to Example 1 starting from 75 mg (0.38 mmol) of 5-amino-1-cyclopentyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide and 254 mg (1.14 mmol) of methyl (3,4-dichlorophenyl)acetate.

Yield: 94 mg (68% of theory)

20 MS (ESI): $m/z = 363$ (M+H)⁺

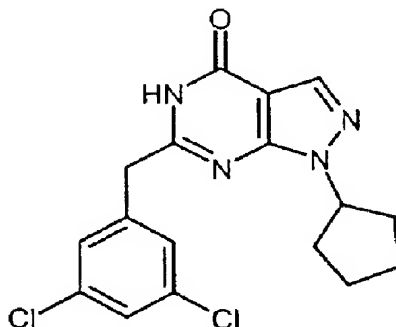
m.p.: 198°C

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 12.2$ (s, 1H), 8.0 (s, 1H), 7.65 (d, 1H, $J = 1$ Hz), 7.55 (d, 1H, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 7.3 (dd, 1H, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1 Hz), 5.05 (m, 1H), 4.0 (s, 2H), 2.1-1.6 (m, 8H) ppm.

Example 5

6-(3,5-Dichlorobenzyl)-1-cyclopentyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one

5



The product is obtained in analogy to Example 1 starting from 150 mg (0.76 mmol) of 5-amino-1-cyclopentyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide and 507 mg (2.27 mmol) of methyl (3,5-dichlorophenyl)acetate.

10

Yield: 159 mg (58% of theory)

MS (ESI): $m/z = 363$ ($M+H$)⁺

m.p.: 177°C

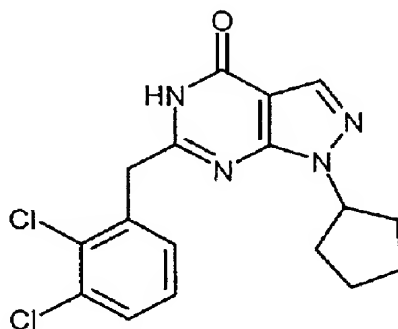
¹H NMR (200 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 12.25$ (s, 1H), 8.0 (s, 1H), 7.55 (t, 1H, $J = 1$ Hz), 7.45 (d, 2H, $J = 1$ Hz), 5.05 (m, 1H), 4.0 (s, 2H), 2.2-1.5 (m, 8H) ppm.

15

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Example 6

6-(2,3-Dichlorobenzyl)-1-cyclopentyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one



5

The product is obtained in analogy to Example 1 starting from 150 mg (0.76 mmol) of 5-amino-1-cyclopentyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide and 406 mg (1.82 mmol) of methyl (2,3-dichlorophenyl)acetate.

10 Yield: 114 mg (41% of theory)

MS (ESI): $m/z = 363 (M+H)^+$

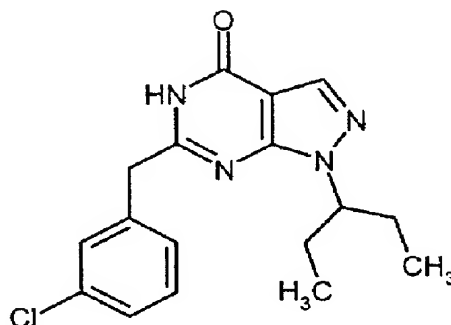
m.p.: 181°C

^1H NMR (200 MHz, DMSO- d_6): $\delta = 12.35$ (s, 1H), 8.0 (s, 1H), 7.6 (m, 1H), 7.4-7.3 (m, 2H), 4.9 (m, 1H), 4.2 (s, 2H), 2.1-1.5 (m, 8H) ppm.

15

Example 7

6-(3-Chlorobenzyl)-1-(1-ethylpropyl)-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one



20

- 35 -

The product is obtained in analogy to Example 1 starting from 150 mg (0.76 mmol) of 5-amino-1-(1-ethylpropyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide and 484 mg (2.29 mmol) of ethyl (3-chlorophenyl)acetate.

5 Yield: 210 mg (83% of theory)

MS (ESI): $m/z = 331$ ($M+H$)⁺

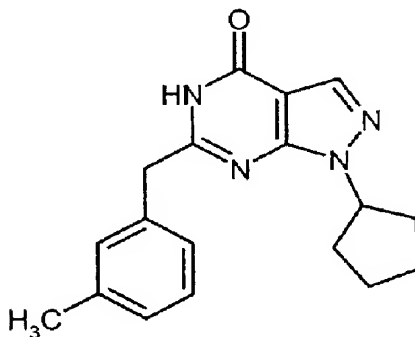
m.p.: 138°C

¹H NMR (200 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 12.3$ (s, 1H), 8.0 (s, 1H), 7.45-7.25 (m, 4H), 4.45 (m, 1H), 4.0 (s, 2H), 2.0-1.7 (m, 4H), 0.6 (t, 6H, $J = 7.5$ Hz) ppm.

10

Example 8

6-(3-Methylbenzyl)-1-cyclopentyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one



15

The product is obtained in analogy to Example 1 starting from 200 mg (1.01 mmol) of 5-amino-1-cyclopentyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide and 550 mg (3.03 mmol) of ethyl (3-methylphenyl)acetate.

Yield: 222 mg (71% of theory)

20 MS (ESI): $m/z = 309$ ($M+H$)⁺

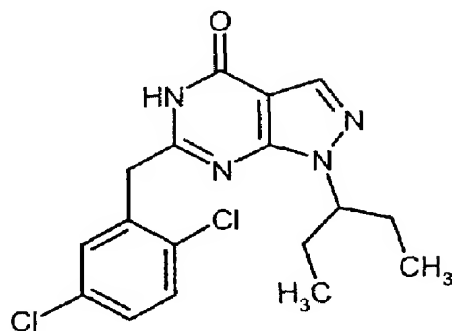
m.p.: 152°C

¹H NMR (200 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 12.2$ (s, 1H), 8.0 (s, 1H), 7.3-7.0 (m, 4H), 5.1 (m, 1H), 3.95 (s, 2H), 2.3 (s, 3H), 2.2-1.55 (m, 8H) ppm.

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Example 9

6-(2,5-Dichlorobenzyl)-1-(1-ethylpropyl)-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one



5

The product is obtained in analogy to Example 1 starting from 200 mg (1.0 mmol) of 5-amino-1-(1-ethylpropyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide and 806 mg (3.5 mmol) of methyl (2,5-dichlorophenyl)acetate.

10 Yield: 51 mg (14% of theory)

MS (ESI): $m/z = 365$ ($M+H$)⁺

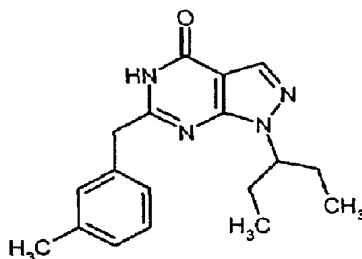
m.p.: 134°C

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 12.3$ (s, 1H), 8.0 (s, 1H), 7.55-7.35 (m, 3H), 4.2 (m, 1H), 4.15 (s, 2H), 1.9-1.65 (m, 4H), 0.55 (t, 6H, $J = 7.5$ Hz) ppm.

15

Example 10

6-(3-Methylbenzyl)-1-(1-ethylpropyl)-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one



20

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The product is obtained in analogy in Example 1 starting from 200 mg (1.0 mmol) of 5-amino-1-(1-ethylpropyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide and 534 mg (3.0 mmol) of ethyl (3-methylphenyl)acetate.

Yield: 187 mg (60% of theory)

5 MS (ESI): $m/z = 311$ ($M+H$)⁺

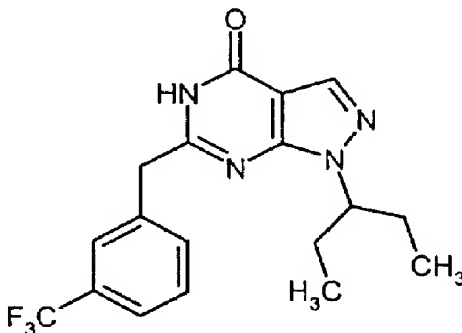
m.p.: 128°C

¹H NMR (200 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 12.25$ (s, 1H), 8.0 (s, 1H), 7.25-7.0 (m, 4H), 4.5 (m, 1H), 3.95 (s, 2H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.0-1.7 (m, 4H), 0.6 (t, 6H, $J = 7.5$ Hz) ppm.

10

Example 11

1-(1-Ethylpropyl)-6-[3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]-pyrimidin-4-one



15

The product is obtained in analogy to Example 1 starting from 150 mg (0.75 mmol) of 5-amino-1-(1-ethylpropyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide and 490 mg (2.25 mmol) of methyl (3-trifluoromethylphenyl)acetate.

20 Yield: 159 mg (58% of theory)

MS (ESI): $m/z = 365$ ($M+H$)⁺

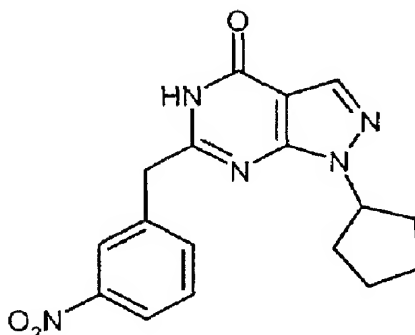
m.p.: 120°C

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 12.3$ (s, 1H), 8.0 (s, 1H), 7.7 (s, 1H), 7.7-7.5 (m, 3H), 4.4 (m, 1H), 4.1 (s, 2H), 1.95-1.75 (m, 4H), 0.6 (t, 6H, $J = 7.5$ Hz) ppm.

25

Example 12

1-Cyclopentyl-6-(3-nitrobenzyl)-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one



5

The product is obtained in analogy to Example 1 starting from 668 mg (3.44 mmol) of 5-amino-1-cyclopentyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide and 3.5 g (13.7 mmol) of ethyl 3-nitrophenylacetate.

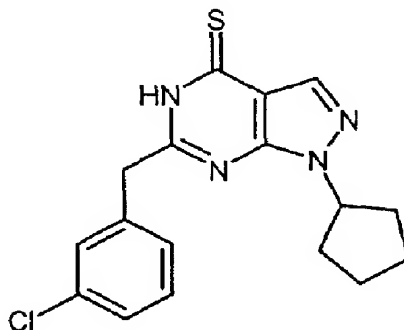
Yield: 10 mg (1% of theory)

10 MS (ESI): $m/z = 340$ ($M+H$)⁺

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 12.3$ (s, 1H), 8.3 (s, 1H), 8.15 (m, 1H), 8.0 (s, 1H), 7.8 (d, 1H, $J = 8$ Hz), 7.6 (t, 1H, $J = 8$ Hz), 5.0 (m, 1H), 4.15 (s, 2H), 2.1-1.6 (m, 8H).

15 **Example 13**

6-(3-Chlorobenzyl)-1-cyclopentyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidine-4-thione



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50 mg (0.23 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) of diphosphorus pentasulfide are added to a solution of 50 mg (0.15 mmol) of 6-(3-chlorobenzyl)-1-cyclopentyl-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-one (Example 1) in 1 ml of pyridine at room temperature, and the mixture is then stirred under reflux overnight. After cooling, the reaction solution is mixed with 10 ml of ice-cold 2.5% strength sodium bicarbonate solution and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases are washed with saturated brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product is purified by preparative HPLC.

Yield: 36 mg (68% of theory)

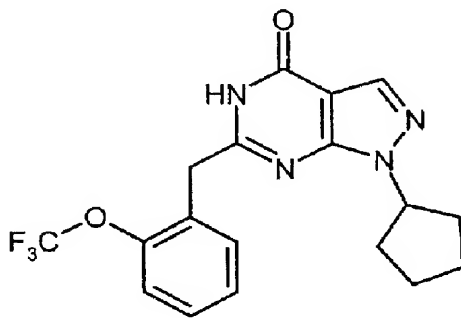
MS (ESI): $m/z = 345$ (M+H)⁺

m.p.: 154°C

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 13.6$ (s, 1H), 8.15 (s, 1H), 7.5 (s, 1H), 7.4-7.25 (m, 3H), 5.05 (m, 1H), 4.1 (s, 2H), 2.1-1.6 (m, 8H).

Example 14

1-Cyclopentyl-6-[2-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl]-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazolo[3,4-d]-pyrimidin-4-one



The product is obtained in analogy to Example 1 starting from 50 mg (0.26 mmol) of 5-amino-1-cyclopentyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide and 301 mg (1.29 mmol) of methyl [2-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]acetate.

Yield: 64 mg (63% of theory)

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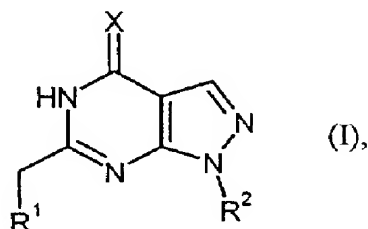
MS (DCI): $m/z = 379$ (M+H)⁺

m.p.: 161°C

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 12.25$ (s, 1H), 8.0 (s, 1H), 7.5-7.3 (m, 4H), 4.9 (m, 1H), 4.1 (s, 2H), 2.05-1.5 (m, 8H) ppm.

Claims

1. A compound of the formula



5

in which

10 R^1 is phenyl which is substituted by 1 to 5 substituents independently of one another selected from the group of halogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, cyano, hydroxy, nitro and C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy,

R^2 is pentan-3-yl, C_4 - C_6 -cycloalkyl,

X is oxygen or sulfur,

15 and the salts, solvates and/or solvates of the salts thereof.

2. A compound as claimed in claim 1, where

20 R^1 is phenyl which is substituted by 1 to 3 substituents independently of one another selected from the group of fluorine, chlorine, bromine, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, cyano, hydroxy, nitro and C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy,

R^2 is pentan-3-yl, C_5 - C_6 -cycloalkyl,

25

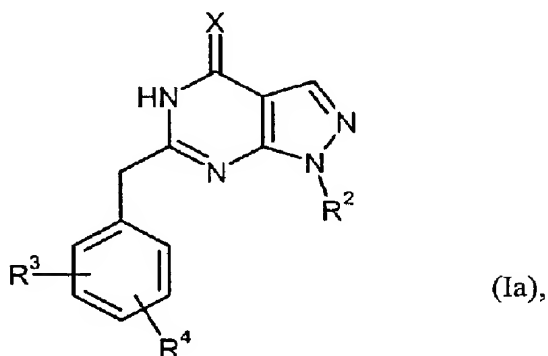
- 42 -

X is oxygen or sulfur,

and the salts, solvates and/or solvates of the salts thereof.

3. A compound as claimed in claims 1 and 2 of the formula

5



in which

R³ is hydrogen or chlorine,

10

R⁴ is fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl, trifluoromethyl,

R² is pentan-3-yl, cyclopentyl,

15

X is oxygen or sulfur,

and the salts, solvates and/or solvates of the salts thereof.

4. A compound as claimed in claims 1 to 3 of the formula (Ia), where

20

R³ is hydrogen or chlorine,

R⁴ is fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl, trifluoromethyl,

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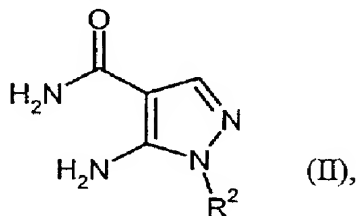
R^2 is pentan-3-yl, cyclopentyl,

X is oxygen,

5 and the salts, solvates and/or solvates of the salts thereof.

5. A process for preparing compounds as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that

[A] compounds of the formula



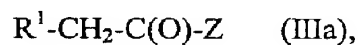
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in which

R^2 has the meanings indicated in claim 1,

15

are converted by reaction with a compound of the formula



20

in which

R^1 has the meanings indicated in claim 1,

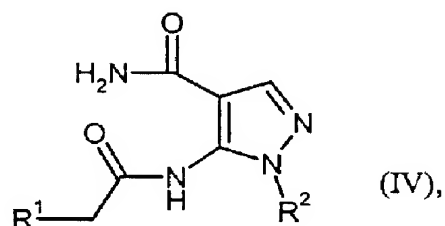
and

25

Z is chlorine or bromine,

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initially in the presence of a base into compounds of the formula



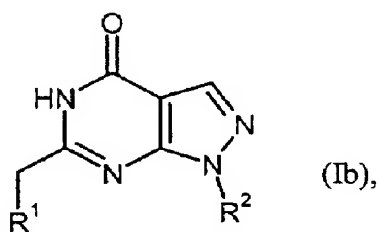
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in which

R^1 and R^2 have the meanings indicated in claim 1,

10

then cyclized in the presence of a base to compounds of the formula



in which

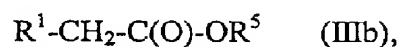
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R^1 and R^2 have the meanings indicated in claim 1,

or

20

[B] compounds of the formula (II) are reacted with direct cyclization to (Ib) with a compound of the formula



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in which

R^1 has the meanings indicated in claim 1,

5

and

R^5 is methyl or ethyl,

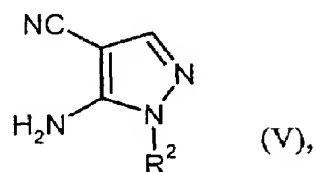
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in the presence of a base,

or

[C] compounds of the formula

15

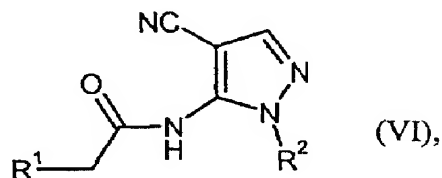


in which

R^2 has the meanings indicated in claim 1,

20

are converted initially by reaction with a compound of the formula (IIIa) in the presence of a base into compounds of the formula



25

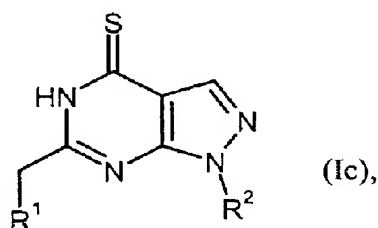
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in which

R^1 and R^2 have the meanings indicated in claim 1,

5 and the latter are cyclized in a second step in the presence of a base and of an oxidizing agent to (Ib),

and the compounds of the formula (Ib) are then converted where appropriate by reaction with a sulfurizing agent such as, for example, diphosphorus
10 pentasulfide into the thiono derivatives of the formula



in which

15

R^1 and R^2 have the meanings indicated in claim 1,

and the resulting compounds of the formula (I) are reacted where appropriate with the appropriate (i) solvents and/or (ii) bases or acids to give the solvates,
20 salts and/or solvates of the salts thereof.

6. A compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases.

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7. A medicament comprising at least one of the compounds as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable, essentially non-toxic carrier or excipient.
- 5 8. The use of the compounds as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 for producing a medicament for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of impairments of perception, concentration, learning and/or memory.
9. The use as claimed in claim 8, where the impairment is a consequence of
10 Alzheimer's disease.
10. The use of the compounds as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 for producing a medicament for improving perception, concentration, learning and/or
15 memory.
11. A method for controlling impairments of perception, concentration, learning and/or memory in humans or animals by administering an effective amount of the compounds from claims 1 to 4.
- 20 12. The method as claimed in claim 11, where the impairment is a consequence of Alzheimer's disease.

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